

## FOUR GOOD MEN WILL BE SENT Officers Detailed to Go With the Japanese Army. WILL WATCH THE WAR GAME JAPAN ONLY CONSENTED AFTER PRESSURE.

(Special to The Herald.)  
Washington, March 6.—The four American army officers detailed to join the Japanese field forces and get to the front in order to observe and report everything of military interest during the war between Russia and Japan have started for the front. These four officers who will act as the eyes for our army in the Japanese campaign are Colonel Enoch M. Crowder of the general staff, John M. Morrison, Twentieth Infantry; Captain Peyton C. March of the artillery and Joseph E. Johnston of the engineers corps. These officers represent the pick of the service, each man having earned a splendid reputation by hard work. They are all comparatively young men, and their duty is to observe the war, things which will develop during the war. Colonel Crowder was the right-hand man of General MacArthur while the latter was the military governor of the Philippines. He is a cavalry officer, who improved his spare time during the earlier days of his service by studying law, and recently has been on duty in the judge advocate general's office. This city, Colonel Crowder was made a division chief of the general staff when that body was organized, and was one of the staff men of the staff. Captain March organized the Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma with the first Philippine expedition. He served as aide to General MacArthur during the early part of the insurrection and is regarded as an authority on field artillery matters. Captain Morrison served in the Philippines during the war of the insurrection made quite a reputation as an organizer of the police force of Manila. Captain Johnston has just finished a detail as an instructor in engineering at West Point.

**Agreed After Pressure.**  
The Mikado, after considerable pressure, agreed to take care of four of our army officers, and they are traveling as fast as they can to Japan. Their status is thoroughly defined. They go as military attaches and will be the guests of the Mikado. They are of course, non-combatants, and have left their side arms behind. They are under the command of the chief of the Japanese army, and will make proper provision for their subsistence and comfort. They will not be assigned to good quarters, that horses are at their disposal, and that the best in the way of commissary supplies and transportation facilities, etc., is provided for them. He will also impose whatever restrictions on their movements or military activities that he may deem proper. If he thinks best the Japanese general will refuse to permit the military observers to make any reports to their home governments during the progress of the war. He may censor what writing he permits, or give to his army guests free rein in this regard. He does not expect any military clique govern in these cases. The attaches are supposed to keep strictly out of the war game and for them to offer advice, to give a warning or drop a helping hint would be a violation of international ethics.

**Will Make Report.**  
Our observers will make full notes regarding the science of warfare as they see it, of the system of utilizing the various parts of the army, of new wrinkles in ordnance, projectiles, guns and rifles. They will report on the clothing and general equipment of the Japanese troops. If the transportation facilities are good or bad, the commissary system, the medical corps, the efficiency of cooking, all such facts will be carefully noted and reported. The duty of the observers is to see that no part of their notes falls into the hands of the Russians or the Japanese. The duty of their superiors of the war department. Russia at first declined to allow officers to accompany the Japanese army, but has consented, and through Ambassador McCormick, Secretary Hay has been officially notified that the Japanese actually though the officers will not be allowed to take the field until April 15 of the Russian calendar. The officers who have been designated are Colonel J. A. K. K. of the general staff; Captain Karl Reinman, Seventeenth Infantry; Captain George D. Galt, artillery corps, and Captain John D. Judson. The three former are at present in Manila, but will go to the front as soon as the Japanese start, but he will leave very shortly, going directly to St. Petersburg, from which place he will go to join the Russian forces.

## GOLD IN ITS CRAW.

**Wild Duck Could Not Digest a Nugget.**  
(Special to The Herald.)  
Basin City, Mo., March 6.—Large numbers of wild ducks have recently been found dead in the vicinity of Paint Rock Creek. The ducks appeared to be suffering with a malady that produced slow death, and one of the four was caught and a post mortem held by a number of the ranchmen who had become interested in the strange antics of the birds. The sufferings of the bird indicated that the seat of the trouble was in the craw, and this was opened. Among a number of pieces of gravel was found a nugget which at first was supposed to be native copper, but which Dr. Walker of Hyattville tested with acid and found to be gold. The nugget is valued at \$115. When the fact became known that a golden nugget was found in the craw of a duck there was a scramble among the ranchmen and every duck that was found near Paint Rock creek was cut open and its craw examined. A number of smaller nuggets have since been found and a regular gold excitement is now on. It is the general opinion that the sands of Paint Rock creek are rich in gold, and as soon as the weather will permit there promises to be much activity along the stream. Several ranchmen have already made arrangements to place mining the coming summer.

## FEROCIOUS FRENCH DUEL.

**No Blood Shed But a Blister Was Raised.**  
Paris, March 6.—The much-talked-of duel between the Italian fencing master Pini and Baron Athos di San Salato was fought at noon today at Noully. It lasted two hours and was a very close one, finally stopped because Baron di San Salato's left hand raised a large blister in the palm of his hand. The duel was a wonderful display of skill between the two masters, and the duel was witnessed by a large number of distinguished French swordsmen. The swordsmen were reconciled after the fight.

## FIRST OF THE SEASON.

Fresno, Cal., March 6.—The Tacoma baseball team played an exhibition game with a picked nine of local players, strengthened by a battery from the ranks of the professionals. The game was one-sided to be of interest. The final score was 10 to 2 in favor of Tacoma. For Tacoma, Sammel and Keefe were in the box. St. Vrain, Howell and Fitzgerald pitched for Fresno.

## The Best Cough Syrup.

S. L. Apple, ex-promote judge, Ottawa county, Kansas writes: "This is to say that I have used Ballard's Horehound Syrup for years, and that I do not hesitate to recommend it as the best cough syrup I have ever used." 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

## FREIGHT RATES CHEAP IN U. S. That is When Compared With German Tariffs. PASSENGER TOLL IS HIGHER INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Berlin, March 6.—In the course of a discussion in the Prussian diet which followed the introduction of a resolution asking for a reduction in railroad tariffs, the comparative cheapness of transportation in Germany and the United States was debated by Herr Mocco and Minister of Finance von Rheinbaben. Herr Mocco is a Rhenish manufacturer who in 1902 visited the United States to study matters pertaining to transportation and industry. He said that the United States was ahead of Germany in many ways, and no matter what might be thought of American tariffs, it was a fact that transportation in the United States was cheaper than in Prussia. "Give me cheap transportation," Mr. Finance Minister, said Herr Mocco, "and we will guarantee cheap production."

**Menace to Industry.**  
In reply Herr von Rheinbaben alluded to a remark made by Herr Mocco and said he also was desirous of maintaining good relations with "that rising country." He saw one great drawback in American economic life, namely, the operation of labor unions, which, he said, exercised a terrorism of the most dangerous character. Their power must be checked before.

A comparison of railroad tariffs was hardly possible, inasmuch as many American railroads own their own coal mines and other enterprises. Where American railroads are without competition their tariffs are much higher than in Prussia, and, moreover, they are of course, non-combatants, and have left their side arms behind. They are under the command of the chief of the Japanese army, and will make proper provision for their subsistence and comfort. They will not be assigned to good quarters, that horses are at their disposal, and that the best in the way of commissary supplies and transportation facilities, etc., is provided for them. He will also impose whatever restrictions on their movements or military activities that he may deem proper. If he thinks best the Japanese general will refuse to permit the military observers to make any reports to their home governments during the progress of the war. He may censor what writing he permits, or give to his army guests free rein in this regard. He does not expect any military clique govern in these cases. The attaches are supposed to keep strictly out of the war game and for them to offer advice, to give a warning or drop a helping hint would be a violation of international ethics.

**Cheaper Rates Over Here.**  
How were the present cheap tariffs in the United States reached? asked the finance minister. Through tariff wars, he answered, the recklessness of which Prussia has no conception. It is better to have steady tariffs than to be exposed to the whims of railroad managers. Fifty-four per cent of the American railroads do not pay a penny in dividends, and the average dividend of all the roads is less than 2 per cent. Herr von Rheinbaben admitted that American tariffs were cheaper, but he pointed out that the passenger rates in the United States were double those in Prussia. Nevertheless, he said, if I could choose I would take the American principle of cheap freights and more expensive passenger rates. In conclusion the minister of finance asked Herr Mocco to put through a law raising passenger rates, saying: "If you will do this I will devote the surplus derived therefrom to the reduction of freight rates."

## MALAD EISTEDDFOF.

**List of Prize Winners in Contests.**  
Malad, Ida., March 5.—The first session of the Eisteddfod opened at the Hotel Idaho. The contest was presided over by the St. John brass band, then headed by venerable Welshman, William Williams, who sang a song in honor of the choir followed and remarks by Chairman Owens, T. A. Davis, H. E. Giles and S. D. Davis, who regretted that he looked like a Danishman, but who was really a Welshman. The prize was awarded to John Reynolds and the second to David Griffith. Miss Millie Williams of Salt Lake delighted the Welsh poems by singing "The Holy City," and the morning session closed when F. E. Jones sang "Hen-Wlad Fy Whadon." The afternoon session opened with L. E. Jones in the chair. Welsh poems were read. First prize was for the "Historical Sketch of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" was awarded to Philip Jones, the second to Editor Clyde Hanson. Little Millie Williams sang a dainty waltz song. There were seven contestants in the recitation, "Is It You?" Katie Thomas, Gaynel Thompson and Mary Morris took first, second and third prizes, respectively. In the children's chorus the Malad Juvenile Musical club won first and the St. John Junior club second prize. In the organ solo Ruth Thomas took first prize, the second being divided between Margaret and Pearl Thomas. In the recitation contest, "No Saloons Up There," the first prize was awarded to Mary B. Jones, second to Miss Evans. There was but one entry for the male quartette, and that being deemed worthy, received a prize. At the evening session, in the cornet contest, Evan Jones won first prize. Duet, soprano and alto, Blodwin Davis and Leah Cheevers, first prize; Annie Daniels and Asenath Howard, second prize. The Malad orchestra, under the leadership of R. B. Davis, met with no competitors and was awarded a prize, as was Miss Ethel Price for recitation, "The Nest of the Golden Eagle." Tenor solo, William Dredge, first prize; Walter Jardine, second prize. Several times during the evening session Millie Williams sang and Professor Giles rendered an organ solo. The efforts of both were greatly appreciated. Prize is due the musical adjudicator, Professor Beesley for the conscientious manner in which he performed his duties.

## Must Hurry Orders.

Riga, Russia, March 6.—Several mills have been notified by British coal purveyors that they must hurry their orders, as the export of coal may be forbidden.

## Gives Health, Vigor and Tone.

Herbine is a boon for sufferers from anemia. By its use the blood is quickly regenerated and the color becomes normal. The drooping strength is revived. The languor is diminished. Health, vigor and tone predominate. New life and happy activity results. Mrs. E. H. Shire, Middleborough, Ill., writes: "I have been troubled with liver complaint and poor blood, and have found nothing to benefit me. I have used Herbine and it has worked out. I have wished that I had known of it in my husband's lifetime. 50c. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept."

## BOMBARDMENT OF VLADIVOSTOK (Continued from Page 1.)

crowded, and the woman found it impossible to even lay her baby down on the floor of the car, which was covered with baggage. She says that mothers fought to get food for their children. Direct through telegraph communication is now established between Moscow and St. Petersburg. This is believed to be the longest circuit in the world, being over 6,000 miles, whereas the direct rail connection between London and Tehran, a distance of only 5,000 miles, has hitherto been the longest.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who has been in command of a grenadier brigade in the Caucasus, has arrived here, and the understanding is that he will receive an important command on the frontier. The prince had an interview with the czar today and requested a command. His request will be granted.

## RUSSIANS LOST HEAVILY.

**Japs Repulsed in Engagements on Yalu River.**  
Yinkow, March 6.—The removal of the furniture of the police and military quarters at New Chung, the withdrawal of unnecessary rolling stock and equipment from the New Chung railway terminus and the removal of silver from the bank indicates an intended evacuation of New Chung. The bank authorities have arranged to leave French and German agents in charge of their interests. A large force of cavalry is expected to return to New Chung before the Russian private letters disclose the fact that in the recent engagements between the Yalu river and Ping Yang the Russians, with superior numbers, defeated the Japanese, but lost heavily.

Refugees arriving here say that Port Arthur has not been attacked since Feb. 26, but that stores and ammunition are still arriving. Work on the mud dock in the harbor is expected to repair the battleship Zarevitch has been abandoned for the past three days. The foreign engineers, being unable to raise the battleship, have built Port Arthur, together with the other Anglo-Saxons within the fortifications has been caused by the Japanese fire from Pigeon bay is corroborated, and the defenses on that side are being strengthened by barbed wire entanglements and additional artillery. Street in Port Arthur, the refugees say, is largely confined to the ammunition carts. All the forts have been provided with naval signal offices for the purpose of communicating with the fleet and preventing the forts from firing on them when they arrive. The detailment of one car yesterday morning by Dalby on an obstacle on the track delayed trains for three hours and a serious accident was only avoided by the low speed at which the train was running.

## RUSSIAN SAILORS SHOT.

**Thirty of Them Tried to Desert From Port Arthur.**  
London, March 7.—Only Russian reports of the bombardment of Vladivostok have yet been received, and these give no indications as to whether the Russian squadron is still there. According to a report from Tokyo, the squadron was sent off Genoa, Korea, last Thursday, but on this point there is no reliable information. Speculation, however, mostly inclines to the belief that the Russian squadron is not in port at Vladivostok, as neither the official nor the other reports of the bombardment mention Russian battleships. Port Arthur dispatches of Saturday and Sunday say that everything is quiet there and on the Liaoting peninsula. The Japanese cruiser squadron was seen reconnoitering off Port Arthur Friday night during a heavy snowstorm.

The Daily Telegraph's Chefoo correspondent says the Russians are still considering the possibility of evacuating Port Arthur and the forts, and that they are also mounting over a hundred guns to protect the neck of the isthmus. The correspondent of the Standard at Tien Tsin gives a rumor that thirty Russian sailors were caught in an attempt to escape from Port Arthur, and that they were shot.

## ROADS IMPASSABLE.

**Terror-Stricken Koreans in Pitiable Plight.**  
London, March 7.—The Daily Mail's Ping Yang correspondent, under date of March 3, describes great difficulties met with on the road from Seoul to roads that recent thaws broke up the roads, which again have become frozen over, while from time to time there are severe snowstorms. One passenger which the correspondent traversed was covered with sheets of sloping ice. The country as far as Hwangju is mountainous and impenetrable from the north, but after that it becomes more open. He says it is pitiable to see the terror of the Korean refugees fleeing through the snow with their household goods. Cabling under yesterday's date the same correspondent says that the missionaries are averse to leaving Ping Yang, and are not likely to accept the offer of the United States Minister Allen to allow refugees to go aboard the United States cruiser Cincinnati, as they believe they will be able to escape later should the situation become acute.

## ISSUE NOT DOUBTFUL.

**War Will Not Touch Vital Resources of Russia.**  
Paris, March 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris cables that he has had an interview with Finance Minister Kokovtsov, who declared that the issue of the war was not doubtful. The minister said that, even assuming the most unfavorable hypothesis, the vital resources of the country will not be touched. The expenditure in South Africa, Russia will not have to pay \$75,000,000 worth of horses abroad. The most that will be spent in this direction will be \$2,000,000 and it will all be spent within the empire. Similarly the cost of transporting the troops will not go out of the empire, but will swell the receipts of the state railways. The minister denied that there was any danger of panic withdrawals from the securities banks, and said that the greater risk of panic would be among the foreign holders of Russian securities. But, he added, these foreign

## YALU RIVER THE SCENE.

holders appear to be reassured by the events of the past few weeks. **RUSSIANS CONCENTRATING FOR THE FIRST Big Battle.**  
London, March 7.—A correspondent of the Times at Peking has visited the railway outside the great wall and comments on Russia's refusal to respect its neutrality as opening the way for Japan to similarly disregard its neutrality. The correspondent says: "Russia is patrolling the railway nearly to the great wall with small bodies of cavalry. At every station there are two sets of guards, one composed of Yush Shi Kais men and each station, with a larger body of Sin Min Tung. With the exception of the railway guards there are no Chinese foreign drilled troops in the Manchuria province. Russia forbids any increase in their numbers. "It is believed that when the river opens the Russians will destroy the gunboat squadron at New Chung to prevent her capture. "All accounts agree that the Russians have commandeered a large number of Chinese coolies to be concentrating on the Yalu river, where the first battle is expected."

## GRATEFUL JAPAN.

**United States Thanked For the Support Given.**  
Paris, March 7.—The correspondent of the Matin at Tokyo says that at a banquet given Thursday to the American war correspondents at the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, in thanking the American nation for support hitherto given to Japan, declared that the government opened for the Japanese a more effective assistance from the United States in the future. The correspondent says he has reason to believe that the vice minister alluded to the proposed alliance between Japan and the United States, former minister of justice and vice president of the Bank of Japan, has gone to the United States.

## ARMY OF 100,000 MEN.

**Then the Japs Will Be Ready to Do Business.**  
London, March 7.—The London Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent describes a visit he made to Chinampo. He says the country thence to Ping Yang is impassable owing to the thaw. The villages are deserted and horses and provisions cannot be obtained. Everything having been bought up by the Japanese. "I am informed," said the correspondent, "that there will be no advance until 100,000 men have been concentrated at Ping Yang. It is thawing inland, and the waterways have greatly helped the Japanese in their movements. The Japanese are busy at every landing place and are buying all suitable craft along the coast. At noon Friday the transport steamer, conveyed by the cruiser Tori, two torpedo boats, landed men and stores ten miles below Hwangju. "Cossacks are keeping a sharp watch on the Japanese movements."

## FAILED TO FIND OUT.

**Japs Wish to Locate the Vladivostok Squadron.**  
Paris, March 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says concerning the bombardment of Vladivostok yesterday afternoon that the opinion of competent men is that the Japanese wished to find out whether or not the Russian squadron was in the port of Vladivostok, in the belief that should it prove to be absent it would be necessary for the vessels to return and defend the place. The correspondent adds: "These tactics are useless, as the general staff here knows Ritzenstein's general destination and that he has succeeded perfectly in carrying out the plan confided to him, despite the constant vigilance of the Japanese."

## FRANCE OWNS CONCESSIONS.

**But Japan Can Build Seoul-Wiju Railroad.**  
Paris, March 6.—It is not expected that Japan's intention to build the Seoul-Wiju railroad will cause any serious clash with the owners of the railway. The concession was granted to a French company in 1896. Later the concession was modified so that the road was to be built by French engineers with French material. A considerable portion of the line has already been laid under French auspices and it is understood that the French interest has sought to protect French interests along the road, as he protected the rights of the Panama Canal company during the Panama uprising. But while giving all due protection to French interests, the officials say this concession is not one which is likely to give rise to serious complications.

## FORTIFYING ANTUNG.

**Russia Will Make the Place a Base For Operations.**  
Tokio, March 6.—The Russians are busily fortifying Antung, which it is believed they will make a base for resistance. Scouts near Anju are being withdrawn toward Kasan. It is denied here that the French government, in behalf of the holders of the concessions, has made any objection to Japan completing the Seoul-Wiju railroad.

## Japs in Snow Drifts.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—Cossack scouts report that the Japanese column from Plesien bay on arriving in the snow blocked defile of the mountain north of Antung had become stuck. The column was forced to halt owing to avalanches and other obstacles. The scouts say that one-third of the strength of this column is invalided. It is now supposed that the column is returning for the purpose of seeking an easier route.

## Week of Sacrifice.

Verones, Russia, March 6.—The fourth week in Lent will be observed here as a week of self-sacrifice, and the proceeds will be devoted to the purposes of the Red Cross society.

## CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

**Monument on a Farm in Indiana Marks the Spot.**  
(Columbus Ind.) Cor. Chicago Chronicle.)  
J. Pierpont Morgan, the main shaft of financial machinery; or Andrew Carnegie, the founder of libraries, could not feel more proud of his distinction than does Henry Marr, just a plain farmer, who lives near Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana. Marr is the center man of the population of the whole United States. In a latitude 39 degrees 5 minutes and 30 seconds north, longitude 85 degrees 45 minutes and 54 seconds west. If a person is desirous of visiting the spot a better idea of its location can be gained by asking any resident of Columbus. Almost invariably the answer to such a question will be: "Henry Marr's farm lot."

## THE KEELY INSTITUTE.

The center of multiplication, as a Hoosier was dubbed at a recent

cently marked by a monument erected by an Indianapolis paper. To travelers the exact center is in an out-of-the-way place, and to attract attention to the spot the paper put a marker at the intersection of the main road and the one which leads to the Marr home. The pivotal stone is merely a small, flat slab sunk into the ground, leaving the top surface only exposed to the casual passerby. On it is carved the inscription: "1900."

To get to this interesting spot one must get a vehicle, for the distance from Columbus is too far to walk. Leaving Columbus visitors drive directly southwest over the old state road, which was quite a thoroughfare before and during the civil war. One glides along a typical pike. Here a covered bridge obscures the view of a timid little stream set off with willows, sycamores and shrubbery; there are stretches of corn and wheat fields extend to the right and the left, and elsewhere are clumps of sturdy trees standing like sentinels. The most picturesque agricultural district in southern Indiana. At the end of about two and a half miles the sightseer suddenly is confronted by a monument. This is the marker. The house to be seen is on the left, and the exact center spot. This is easily found. The visitor makes a sharp turn to the left, passing the marker and down a little lane for about a quarter of a mile. At the end he is directly in front of the Marr home.

Upon asking to be shown the pivot of the universe, Marr will direct one to the rear of the house, enter the barn and be sure to shut the gate, lest the calves get out. Once inside the enclosure there is no trouble in finding the monument. It is planted in the ground about eighteen feet from the far corner of the huge red barn, which occupies the center of the barnyard. The first impulse is to step upon the stone, but the instant one does so, one is reminded of the curiosity seeker that there are 18,650,000 persons to the east, and the same number to the west, as many more to the north and just as many to the south, and that he is the central figure of all.

Many persons from different parts of the United States have already visited the spot. All have been more than courteously treated by Farmer Marr and his wife. The tourists, happening around the Marr home about noon time, will probably have an opportunity of finding out what a good cook Mrs. Marr is.

Marr was born forty years ago in this county and for the last seventeen years has lived on the farm on which is built the monument. His house was built a few years ago at a cost of about \$3,000. It stands on a rich farm containing 360 acres. The Marr domicile is a model of completeness. It is fitted with about all the conveniences one could wish. The family receives its daily mail by rural carrier. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that the Starrs are beneficiaries of the first rural delivery route instituted in the United States, a route that ramified through Bartholomew county from the little town of Hope, Ind. here. Marr can talk by telephone with any of the principal cities of the country. By so doing he receives daily the weather forecast, the market reports, which tell him to sell or how long to hold his stock, corn, wheat and other products. In this he finds a wonderful advantage.

Mr. Marr enjoys life more thoroughly than do thousands of men who are struggling daily in the cities. He is a thrifty farmer and is constantly improving his place. A few years ago his father gave him a comparatively small patch of ground. Since then he has added on the farm until he acreage has reached 360 acres. Every fence is solid and all buildings are fresh, clean and neatly painted. A more inviting farm could not be found. Mr. Marr and his wife live happily. They have two bright little children, a boy and a girl, who attend school with the same methodicalness that characterizes the father and the same sweet disposition that marks their mother.

It is a pleasant fact that the center of American population is located on such a model farm and that such an estimable family possesses the distinction which the course of events has thrust upon the locality.

## SHEEPMEN—CATTLEMEN.

The Union Pacific Railroad company offers good grazing lands, Utah and Wyoming. Low prices. Easy ten-year payments. Full particulars of E. J. WILLS, Local Agent, 15 West Second South St., Salt Lake City.

## DIED.

WOLF.—In this city, March 5, Floyd Wolf, aged 3 months, son of Harry and Minnie Wolf.

Funeral at 2 p. m. today at family residence, 127 Third East. Interment Mt. Olivet.

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PONGEE SILK—24 inch natural linen. Colored American Shantung Pongee, excellent quality for Shirt Waists and Shirt Waists Suits, usually sold at \$10 per yard, this week..... 60c

PONGEE SILK—36 inch wide Domestic Shantung Pongees in two qualities, most elegant materials and superlative grades, usually sold at \$12.50 and \$15.00 per yard, this week..... \$1.25

BLACK TAFFETA SILK 28 inch. Black Gros Grain Taffeta Silk, heavy, crisp and soft one of the good old kind, and suitable for any purpose. This Silk could not be duplicated for \$2.00 per yard. This week, per yard..... \$1.25

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38 INCH ALL WOOL NOVELTY SUITINGS, such as Scotch Tweeds, Silk and Wool Mixtures and Fancy Brilliantines. The newest and most up to date materials for separate Skirts and Suits, in all shades of Brown, Blue, Grey, Green, and Tan. On sale this week at..... 60c

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